



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

distant from where the first one was found, and composed of the same materials. Both birds were very attentive, and while I was very careful not to touch the nest when looking into it, a week later on visiting the spot, I found the nest deserted. The eggs in the first case were quite fresh. Although this place and similar localities have been worked almost yearly, for the last fifteen or eighteen years, this is the first instance of the birds' breeding in this section of the State that has come to my knowledge.

On May 23, 1908, my father, H. B. Bailey, found on my place in Warwick Co., Virginia, a set of two eggs of Chuck-will's-widow. As this was not far from the house, he secured a gun and shot the female, which was in fair plumage, notwithstanding the eggs were heavily incubated. The eggs were deposited on the bare ground in woods that had been previously burnt over. This is the first time we have ever secured positive proof of this bird breeding in this locality, and I believe this case, as that of the Swainson's Warbler, are first records for these birds breeding north of James River.—H. H. BAILEY, *Newport News, Va.*

Bachman's Warbler in Camden Co. and Breeding in Chatham Co., Georgia.—As anything in reference to Bachman's Warbler (*Helminthophila bachmani*) is of interest, I will say that I have at last found it here (as a migrant) and taken three specimens. About noon on August 14, 1908, I took an immature male and an immature female feeding about 15 to 20 feet up in a thicket of young oaks. They were in company with Carolina Chickadees, Blue-gray Gnatcatchers and Parula Warblers. The next day I took a mature female about the same place, and in the same company with the addition of Yellow-throated and Prairie Warblers and Painted Buntings.

On June 21, 1908, Mr. Gilbert R. Rossignol, Jr., of Savannah, found a nest containing one egg in Chatham County. On the 24th he returned and found that the nest contained three eggs, but he did not see the bird. Prof. W. J. Hoxie, who was with him, however, both saw and heard the bird and took it to be Bachman's Warbler. I have compared these eggs with eggs of Swainson's Warbler and found them not only much smaller but with a gloss never seen on the latter. The nest was placed in a cane about two feet from the ground in a swamp, and was composed of sweet-gum leaves, fine grass, etc., lined with dead Spanish moss. Both nest and eggs are now in Mr. Rossignol's collection.—ISAAC F. ARNOW, *St. Marys, Ga.*

Cape May Warbler in Camden County, Ga.—The Cape May Warbler (*Dendroica tigrina*) is found here both as a spring and fall migrant but is always rare. The spring migrants pass through about the middle of April (specimens taken this spring, 1 ♂, April 17, 1 ♀, April 18), while the only fall records I have were unusually late in comparison with records from other points in Georgia and Florida. These were two birds taken on Oct. 31, 1905—one mature and one immature female.—ISAAC F. ARNOW, *St. Marys, Ga.*